

Monday, April 15, 1844.

"No" to be trusted.

We are aware of the difficult position occupied by a paper, pursuing such objects, and advocating such doctrines, as the Herald. Frequently it will be compelled to assume a tone which in the present state of public sentiment, will appear too self-confident. At times, it will lay itself open to the accusation of capriciousness. Again it will be set down as reckless and abusive.

The reason is, so enormous are the abuses of Slavery, that a simple definition of them must appear like abuse to those whose eyes are yet unopened; its influences are so wide-spread, multifarious, and so insidiously mixed up, with all the policies of our Governments, State and National, with our social concerns, and financial operations, that the continual exposure of them, will be attributed by those who have not made the subject their study, to a mere disposition to find fault; while the frequent rebukes that one is obliged to administer to a Press, of much intelligence in many respects, but wanting in information and fidelity upon the question of Slavery, will, of course be set down to the account of an overbearing vanity, or a self-sufficient arrogance.

But, shall we, therefore, be silent? It would be more agreeable to our feelings. We have no ambition to earn the name or the rewards of an infamist. If, in good faith, we could cry, peace! peace! it would be a high gratification. When we declared the other day, that on the great questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery, the political press generally, was not to be trusted, we knew that we were assuming a very unpopular position, and we expected to be lectured on our "arrogance" and "self-conceit." There was nothing certainly in the declaration to conciliate the favor of the Press, but much to excite its ill-will. Still, what were we to do? Were we to look on, and see the Press, vacillating and superficial in its opinions, giving an uncertain sound, casting a doubtful light, pretending to be a safe pilot, when in fact, it knew nothing of the coast, or of the shallows that encompassed its course—were we to look on, and say nothing? We could not do it. At the risk of making ourselves odious, we did charge the political Press generally, and we do now charge it, with ignorance on the great questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery. If it is ignorant, then it is false to its trust. But, to show that we were not actuated by unkind or reckless feelings, we immediately added, that we did not intend in making such a charge, to reflect upon its integrity or intelligence in other matters. And wherein, after all, consists our arrogance? In asserting that the question of slavery is of so vast importance and so infinitely diversified bearings—that no man can understand, who does not study it. And is this vanity? On the contrary, the charge of "vaporizing vanity" lies against those, who imagine that by intuition they can comprehend a question which has so perplexed the wise men of this nation, that they have at last shrunk from its consideration.

The Cincinnati Chronicle comments with elaborate severity upon our article of last Thursday. The mistake of this paper is, that it always supposes our allusions to its course, to be meant for personalities. If it thought less of itself, it would be less sensitive. We referred to it the other day, not because we cherish any unfriendly feeling towards it, or indeed regard it with any kind of emotion, but simply for the sake of *indicating* our ideas. We were intent upon convincing our readers of a certain fact, in regard to the political press generally, and merely used the Chronicle, as an illustration of our meaning. Its contradictory editorials were quoted, not for the sake of throwing any peculiar discredit on that paper—heaven forbid that we should waste our time in any personal warfare—but simply as specimens of the hasty, vacillating, inconsistent, by-authority policy of its brethren generally, on the subject of slavery. But our neighbor really makes a personal matter of it, and indites a grandiloquent paragraph about his great merits in advocating Western interests, and about "the pioneers of the West," and "the *herald*," modestly placing himself in the former category, and the humble editor of the Herald in the latter! Now, if it will be any consolation to this venerable paper, we will assure him, that while writing our article, he was scarcely in our mind: we used him for purposes of convenience—as a particular fact, illustrative of a class of facts—a mere generalization if you please, just to show our readers more clearly what we meant by the zig-zag, head-over-heels, wheel-about and turn-about policy of the Press generally upon the subject of slavery. We might have used some other paper, to be sure, but we could recollect none, whose bursars were so palpable and instructive.

With this explanation, our neighbor must not be offended if we continue to employ him for the same purpose, especially as two paragraphs in his "pioneer" article afford us an excellent occasion to prove our declaration, that the political press generally is not to be trusted on the great questions at issue between Slavery and Liberty.

"It charges," says the Chronicle, "the conductors of the press generally with ignorance on these grave questions," which have been the subject of discussion in every possible form and shape for half a century, by the Jeffersons, Edwards, Kings, Jays, and Adams; on which there is a more palpable and accessible body of statistics than on any other; and on which Mr. Adams' great speech of itself developed all the ideas that are extant. It very quaintly and simply requests the press to turn from all the original sources of information—from the records of history and the voice of patriots—to receive light from that luminous orb, the Herald!

We had studied slavery and adopted fixed principles on that subject, before the Liberty party was ever dreamed of; and we shall not depart from them either for the fear of slaveholders, or for the gentle enticements of such courtiers flattery as the Liberty Herald bestows upon its opponents."

In regard to the assertion contained in this last paragraph, we might say, speaking autonomously, the left hemisphere of his cerebrum does not know what his right believes.

His "fixed principles," on the subject of slavery are pretty much like his fixed principles on the Texas question, which impelled him to announce on the first of April that the Texas-conspiracy was therefore to be regarded as an "empty bubble"; and nine days after, that it was a "gigantic scheme" of iniquity, which would never be abandoned! But, enough of this. The matter of general interest in the extract, is embraced in three assertions.

1. These grave questions "have been the subject of discussion in every possible form and shape, for half a century, by the Jeffersons, Edwards, Kings, Jays, and Adams."

2. On these questions, "there is a more palpable and accessible body of statistics than on any other."

3. On these questions, "Mr. Adams' great speech of itself developed all the ideas that are extant."

We shall be obliged to defer our remarks on these three assertions, till our next number.

Congress.

The House, on the 8th, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for Western harbors and rivers. The pending question was on the motion to substitute \$225,000, for \$180,000 in the appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers. Mr. White appeared to the Committee to cease from the party-debate which had sprung up on the subject, and, as the consideration of the bill was to be terminated at two o'clock of that day, to proceed to perfect it.

The members then turned their attention chiefly to the consideration strictly of the amendment suggested, which was at last adopted, yeas, 75, nays, 57.

Mr. Cullom moved an appropriation of \$10,000 for clearing out the Cumberland river—and Mr. Blackwell moved one of \$50,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river, from the foot of the Muscle Shoals, to the mouth of French Broad river.

Mr. Payne took the floor for the purpose of completing his partisan harangue, but on an urgent appeal from Mr. Stearns, waived his right.

Mr. Brinkerhoff begged of the friends of the bill not to kill it by loading it down with amendments.

Mr. Weller gave notice that at the proper time he should move an appropriation of \$75,000 for the Cumberland road, and \$25,000 for the erection of a bridge over the Ohio, in connection with that road.

Mr. Blackwell modified his amendment so as to provide \$56,769 33 for the continuation of the improvements of the Tennessee river.

Mr. McClelland objected to the amendment. He apprehended that it was intended to trammel the bill. The proposition had never been the subject of consideration in a Committee.

Why introduce it now for the first time? Messrs. Chapman, and Cave Johnson supported the amendment. They thought the Tennessee river was of quite as much importance, as the others!

Mr. Rhett was opposed to the whole bill. He did not believe in these local appropriations. He had constitutional objections against the bill. The policy of it was incompatible with the existence of the Union.

Mr. Thompson said that for twenty years it had been constitutional with gentlemen to make appropriations for the harbors of South Carolina, but it had always been unconstitutional to appropriate for Western rivers. That was no new doctrine—he had always understood it. Mr. T. exposed the device of Mr. Chapman, who was unfriendly to the bill, and supported the amendment for the sake of insuring its defeat.

Mr. Wentworth asked why gentlemen did not come out openly and oppose the bill, instead of endeavoring to destroy it under the guise of friendship.

By the way, Mr. Holmes some time ago called upon the West to stand by the South, for the South had always shown itself more friendly to its interests, than the East. The maneuvering on this bill was a beautiful commentary upon such a declaration. The Southern and Southern members laid themselves out to defeat it.

Mr. Wentworth said it had been objected that the Illinois river was included; but why did not gentlemen move directly to strike out that appropriation? He would vote for the bill as it was, and he would vote for it if the Illinois river were stricken out, as he went for taking for the West what they could get.

Mr. Jameson of Missouri, denounced the threatened amendment of Mr. Weller, and the practice of log-rolling.

Mr. Blackwell insisted that the claims of the Tennessee were quite as good as those of the Ohio!

Mr. Henley gave notice that he should as soon as it was in his power, offer an amendment confining the appropriation of \$25,000 of the \$160,000 appropriated to the Ohio and Lower Mississippi, to the improvement of the Ohio at the falls.

Mr. Schenck addressed the Committee in a speech on the importance of the Cumberland road. He spoke till the hour of two, at which time the debate was to terminate. The vote was then taken, and both amendments rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wright including the Wabash river in the item appropriating \$180,000, was agreed to.

Numerous amendments were then proposed, but all voted down, and finally the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments agreed to, to the House.

National Institute.

The eighth session of the National Institute was held, Saturday morning, April 6th. J. R. INGERSOLL occupied the chair.

F. J. GRUND read a paper on "the Modern Historical Schools of France and Germany, and the Philosophy of History."

Judging from an abstract given in the Intelligencer, we should infer that the Lecturer was deeply imbued with the Philosophy of CORNUS. Among other things, he argued that a standing army was necessary to break down the feudal system, and fitted to advance indirectly industry and commerce. The army, he said, must be paid—to pay them you must have revenue, and to raise revenue you must encourage commerce and industry; diminish the latter, and you must necessarily, diminish a standing army.

We humbly suggest, inasmuch as the theory is founded on the principle, that it is necessary to have drones, to make producers to any great extent—that a good substitute for a standing army might be found in a corps of paupers, set apart in every community, for the sake of stimulating the productiveness of the rest. For example, let Cincinnati provide that one-tenth or twentieth of her citizens shall not work at all, but be considered objects of charity, to be provided for by the rest: it is evident that the industry of the workies would be mightily increased. To pay these paupers, you must have revenue; and to raise revenue, you must encourage commerce and industry; diminish the latter, and you would be obliged, of course, to diminish your pauper corps.

We suggest to Mr. Grund, with great deference, this view, as a most important modification of his theory. The advantage of it is, that ours would be a most pacific corps of destructives, animated not by a desire to kill, but only to eat the already killed.

Mr. Beeche read a paper prepared by J. W. Bailey, of West Point, on the Fossil Polythems of the United States.

W. R. Johnson, of Philadelphia, succeeded him, with a memoir on "the Scientific Character and Researches of the late James Smith on."

We hope some ingenious savant, qualified for minute researches, will, at some future meeting of the Institute, deliver a dissertation on the whereabouts of the Smithsonian fund. It would prove a curious subject of scientific speech, viz., as it has already proved a profitable one, in a pecuniary sense.

THE REVIEW.

SERMONS AND DISCOURSES, BY THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. AND L. D. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati.

This is the first complete American edition of these works, from the late Glasgow stereotype edition, revised and corrected by the author. It is a very neatly printed on paper and type, agreeable to the eye, in two convenient volumes, and presented in a very cheap form to the public. The work before us contains seventeen Sermons on the Depravity of Human Nature; fifteen Sermons preached in St. John's Church, Glasgow; forty-four Sermons upon a vast variety of the most interesting topics; eight Discourses on the Application of Christianity to the commercial and ordinary affairs of life; seven Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connection with Modern Astronomy; beside several occasional sermons and addresses.

It is impossible for us to express our admiration of the mighty intellect of the great author of these works. We recollect, when but a thoughtless boy, his gorgeous Astronomical Discourses arrested our attention, and engaged our wayward feelings as deeply, as if they had been masterpieces of romance, instead of solemn theological dissertations. No man can read a discourse of Chalmers, on the most ordinary topic, without feeling that he is in the atmosphere of a most extraordinary man. His views are bold and comprehensive; his thoughts ever rich and superabundant; his imagination is of the loftiest order, and his command of language unsurpassed.

The following passage from a sermon on the "Respect due to Antiquity," is strikingly applicable to these times, when men are seeking to emancipate themselves from ancient errors and corruptions.

"And it is a cheering thought, and full of promise both for the moral and political destinies of our world, that, after all, the great and governing force which men ultimately obey, is that of ORIGIN—that the cause of Truth and Righteousness, cradled by the rough hand of persecution, and nurtured to maturity amid the terrors of fierce and fiery intolerance, is sure at length to overbear its adversaries—that contempt and cruelty and the decrees of arbitrary power, and the fires of bloody martyrdom, are but its stepping stones to triumph—in the heat and hardness of this sore discipline, it grows like the indestructible seed, and at last forces its resistless way to a superiority and strength, before which the haughtiest potentates of our world are made to tremble."

We take this opportunity to say, that no library can be complete without the works of Dr. Chalmers. The American publishers deserve praise for having given them to us in a form, so cheap, as to be accessible to all. These two volumes may be had at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents.

NATURAL THEOLOGY, BY THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. AND L. D. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co.

We need say nothing in commendation of this profound and able work. It is not often, that oratorical power and a genius for abstract disquisition are combined.

Burke, with his wonderful ability as a speaker, and his exceeding fluency of language, was, we cannot but think, hardly a second-rate metaphysician. Lord Brougham, master as he is of the English language, with a genius adapted almost to every thing, has utterly failed in his psychological efforts. Chalmers has succeeded, although at times his explanations of language seems to obscure his thought, and obstruct his headway. Still, more than either of the others, he has succeeded in uniting the eloquence of the Orator with the refinements of the Metaphysician.

We wish we had more time to devote to a notice of this work, than is consistent with the avocations of a daily editor; but, in closing, we will extract from it a sentence, of more value than any thing we could say:

"When there is a war betwixt Opinion and Force, the latter may have the physical ascendancy, yet the former is ever accounted the nobler antagonist, and thus it is, that although Vice should have enlisted under its standard of rebellion all the families of mankind, there remains the moral greatness of Virtue, as erect in the consciousness of its strength, as if it had the public mind of the universe upon its side. It is difficult to resist the feeling, that amid all the mystery of present appearances, the highest Power is at war with the highest Principle."

Chalmers' Theology has been introduced as a text book into the University of New York, and several other institutions of the kind. This edition is neatly printed, in two volumes, and costs only fifty cents a volume.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.—An American Vessel Boarded.

On the night of the 24th of January, the brig Francis Lord, Captain Joseph R. Brown, of New York, was fired into by H. B. M. ship Alert, on the west coast of Africa. At a quarter past seven o'clock, P. M. Capt. Brown discovered a sail on his starboard, and that it was, in all probability, a light, and hailed, inquiring if that were the Atlantic, Capt. Lawlin, whom he was anxious to meet. The Alert hailed, and whilst waiting fired, Capt. B. signaled a second time, and whilst in the act, was answered by a musket ball, which passed through his foremast, above him, and over his passengers' heads!

Having a light still hoisted, Capt. B. immediately gave up, and waited some time before the Alert gave about, and came under his lee, when an officer announced he would send a boat and come on board, which he did with some difficulty—the mate informing him that a boat at least should have been sent to him had he not fired that shot. Capt. B's treatment embarrassed the Lieutenant, who offered some explanation, assuring Capt. B. that the commander of the Alert would make any apology necessary. After writing on Capt. Brown's papers—"Boarded by H. B. M. ship Alert," adding date and signature—and leaving a very sorry fellow for what has happened—very sorry indeed—it was without his knowledge—he should make an inquiry?"

Terms of Annexation.

The Journal of Commerce is reckoned a kind of Tyler-organ. The latest news concerning Texas we have by its Washington correspondent, who announces the terms of the Treaty.

The statement is copied from the New York American.

"The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, which is a sort of Tyler organ—says this morning that the treaty was terminated before Mr. Calhoun came—and that its terms are—"

"Assumption by the United States of the debt of Texas—while Texas is to keep her lands to herself!"

"The incorporation of the Army and Navy of Texas with those of the United States!"

"And Texas to have immediately two Representatives in the House of Representatives!"

"And the Journal's Correspondent thinks these terms reasonable!!!"

The debt of Texas instead of being eight millions, is most probably double that amount. A large portion of her best lands is already in the hands of speculators. Another condition, too, we presume, is omitted—and that is, the release of Mexico from all further pecuniary claims we have upon her Government.

Tuesday April 16, 1844.

The Discussion of "Half a Century."

The first assertion made by the Chronicle is, that the grave questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery have been the subjects of discussion, in every possible form and shape, for half a century, by the Jeffersons, Edwards, Kings, Jays, and Adams; and the inference it is intended should be drawn, that the conductors of the press generally cannot therefore be ignorant respecting them.

It is an old device, to meet the arguments of an opponent, by an appeal to great names. We have a due respect for Authority, and the teachings of Antiquity, but never suffer ourselves to forget that progress is the law of human society, and that the humble men of this generation may know more on many important topics, than the illustrious of a former period. The antiquity of past ages, says Lord Bacon, is the youth of the world—and therefore it is an inversion of the right order, to look for greater wisdom in some former generation, than there should be in our present day. "The time in which we now live," he continues, "is properly the ancient time, because now the world is ancient; and not that time which we call ancient, when we look in a retrograde direction, and by a computation backward from ourselves." Therefore," says Chalmers, "when reviewing the nations and the ages of our forefathers, we, instead of casting off the instructions of a greater wisdom than our own, may, in fact, be putting away from us childish things. It is in vain to talk of Socrates and Plato and Aristotle."

The assertion of our neighbor is without even the shadow of a foundation. No better evidence could be furnished of the general want of information on the subject of slavery. The great men to whom he alludes lived at a period, when slavery was universally conceded to be wrong, rather than an instinctive feeling of repugnance to it, than from a clear and precise view of its nature, and consequences—at a period, when the system was upheld by no strong pecuniary interests; and in States, where the slaves were few, and slave-labor worthless. Their mild agitation, co-operating with natural causes, and the circumstances just named, sufficed for its extinction in the original, so-called free States. Necessarily, then, their discussions were limited and imperfect.

When we remember that our forefathers, with all their wisdom, incorporated a provision into the Constitution, allowing the continuance of the slave-trade for twenty years longer—and another securing to the slaveholder a representation for his slaves—under the operation of the former, the new States being able to stock their plantations with slaves, and the latter constituting the ground-work of a most formidable slavery—may we well be permitted to doubt whether the subject of slavery was discussed in every possible form and shape. But, the history of that period does not leave us in doubt. We know from the character of the discussions of the very men, named, that it was a question which was not really understood, in its true nature, or its most important bearings.

Some of these great men lived to see the beginning of a new order of things. Natural causes combined with Constitutional provisions to give to slavery an impetus and a power, which overbore all its adversaries, and soon silenced to a great extent the voice of opposition. The invention of the cotton gin, which made the cotton culture a source of immense wealth, and thus constituted the value of slave-labor; and the purchase of Louisiana, which opened at once a field for the cultivation of the surplus slaves of the older States; multiplied incalculably the pecuniary supports of the system; while the rapid increase of slaves, five of whom were to count as three free men in the apportionment of representatives, added immediately to the political power of the master.

Hence resulted that formidable organization, element, aristocracy, or whatever you may choose to call it, known now as the Slave-Power, having its foundations in vast pecuniary interests, and special political privileges, and exerting a supreme control over the public mind, and the National Government.

From the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution down to the Missouri struggle, this Power had been growing, insidiously, unrebuked, unopposed, by any thing like searching discussion, or concerted movement.

The great idea of that era, was, that under the operation of natural causes, and certain principles incorporated in the Constitution, Slavery would gradually grow out. Hence, no efforts were made, on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the evil, to effect a reform. The subject was not discussed in every possible form and shape—there was occasional discussion—but no general movement was made to direct the public attention to the question, or awaken public sentiment against the system.

When Missouri sought admission into the Union, in 1820, the latent anti-slavery feeling of the U. States broke out in opposition. There was discussion then, but it could avail nothing, as the result showed. There was no organization of the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation—and the discussions were then, as they had been at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, imperfect and limited. How could it be otherwise? There had been no careful investigation of facts and principles bearing upon the subject—so that the opponents of the admission of Missouri with the curse of slavery upon her back, were not amply enough provided for the struggle. The Slave-Power triumphed, and the man who led it to victory, and by stratagem, or compromise, as it is called, consummated its designs, is now at the head of the Anti-Slavery Whig party!

From the date then, of the adoption of the Constitution, to the Missouri struggle, there was no full and free discussion of the great question of slavery—no consideration of it under all its forms and shapes. At rare intervals appeared a valuable essay or dissertation—but the subject was not a common or familiar topic of discussion.

In our next number we shall notice the period from the admission of Missouri up to 1832, the date of the organization of the present Anti-Slavery movement.

TEXAS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting has been held in New York, favorable to the annexation of Texas. About 300 persons were present. There was considerable confusion, and some gagging.

A respectable looking man who had attempted several times to address the meeting, at last got the floor just long enough to give notice, that a meeting would be held in the same place at some subsequent period, when the question of annexation could be fairly discussed.

That is the kind of meeting now in contemplation in this city. We understand that it is proposed to hold such a meeting some time this week, at the College Hall.

Pauperism in New York.

Judging from an abstract of an official document respecting Pauperism in New York, given in the New York Republic, we should infer that the instability in our commercial policy has acted most unfavorably upon the interests of that State. The statistics are really startling. The whole number of regular paupers is 82,754; occasional, 62,754; making a total of 144,801, who have been sustained during the year at an expense of \$592,253. The labor of these paupers has yielded only \$58,658, leaving a net expenditure of \$533,694!

The increase in the number the past year was 21,314, or 15 per cent; and the increase of expense \$72,989, or 15 per cent. The increase in New York city alone, was 7000! Foreigners constitute a large portion of these paupers. We are accustomed to think our country abounds above all others in the good things of life; and yet, the Empire State is, already, in respect to pauperism, beginning to take its place with the overburdened nations of the Old World. The proportion of paupers to the whole population is in

New York,.....1 to 18
France,.....1 " 20
Sweden,.....1 " 42
England,.....1 " 40
Holland,.....1 " 18

It is astounding that there should be a larger proportion of paupers in New York than France. True, we must allow for the foreign influx of pauperism. For example, of 25,624, whose places of nativity are reported, only 14,416 were natives of the United States. But, why should there be so many foreign paupers among us? We have an unbounded extent of territory—cheap lands and living—every natural advantage for making the masses comfortable.

Pauperism cannot now in this country be ascribed to a disproportion of the population to the means of subsistence. The reflecting man will find among its principal causes, the instability of our commercial arrangements or tariff policy—the vicissitudes in our financial system—the mania so prevalent a few years since, and now again reviving, which drives men to making money, as the gambler in lotteries makes his—nor by honest production, but "by speculation," transferring by luck or trickery to his own pockets wealth produced by others.

If Government, which is too often used by certain classes as a mighty instrument of speculation, could be restricted to its proper limits, simply protecting the personal rights of the citizen, and leaving him to produce wealth in his own way, we should get rid, to a great extent, of that instability in monetary and commercial affairs, which now proves so destructive and pauperizing in its effects on the community. It is the forcing-hot-bed processes of Governmental action, interfering with natural laws, which have done more than any thing else in this country, to derange society, destroy the equilibrium of capital, depress labor, and produce pauperism. With other evils of the Old World, we have adopted its commercial and financial systems, and with its richest and most powerful nations, we are rapidly running the road to ruin.

Our Circulation.

Those of our friends who are anxious for the success of our undertaking will be pleased to learn, that our circulation has slowly, but steadily increased from the time we first started. We now print a few more copies than we ever printed before. Considering our peculiar circumstances—that we are opposed to both the large political parties—and labor in a community where our doctrines have hitherto been exceedingly unpopular, our success is far greater than could reasonably have been anticipated.

Our weekly paper, meantime, has been rapidly extending its circulation. During the last six weeks, 600 subscribers have been added to our list—four hundred of whom have paid in advance.

We make the statement not by way of boasting, but because we suppose it will gratify those who feel anxious for the success of our establishment, and inspire them in their efforts to promote its interests.

Our list of subscribers to the weekly, now numbers 3200.

Colonization and the Navy.

In the correspondence between the functionaries of Great Britain and the United States, our Government expressly disclaims any relationship to the colonies founded by the Colonization Societies on the Coast of Africa, but only professes to be anxious to use its good offices, in their behalf—that is, by its moral influence, to secure for them the good will of civilized governments. It would seem, however, that where Great Britain is not concerned, it does not stop at this kind of influence, but that our Navy is actually to be employed in aiding them in their efforts against the native tribes.

By the letter below, it appears, that our officers are calculating largely on the influence of the late butchery on the Coast of Africa by Commodore Perry, in securing quiet to the Maryland colony. Is our squadron on that coast to be employed, in fighting the battles of the colonists? Is the Government to be permitted to use our armament to carry forward a scheme, which is looked on with coldness in most of the Northern States, and openly rejected by some of the Southern? If we may interfere by force of arms to protect the colonists against the native tribes, why may we not interfere in the same way for their protection against Britain, when her cruisers are the aggressors, and the colonists the sufferers?

Our Government, whatever it may say, is contriving insidiously to saddle upon the country the expense, burthen and responsibility, of this Colonization scheme, which, without such aid, would soon expire.

Read the letter. We copy from the National Intelligencer.

"Annexed is the letter alluded to above, written by Captain Maye to a gentleman of Baltimore:

"U. S. Frigate MACDONALD, MONROVIA (LIBERIA), Jan 3, 1844.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to say that our Maryland Colony is doing well; they have recently repulsed an attack of the natives, and I think no other trouble may be expected, especially after the chastisement inflicted on the natives south of this by our squadron.

The people of our colony in Liberia have turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded beyond any thing reasonably to be expected.

I am frank to say, as a Southerner and slaveholder, that I have been opposed to the Colonization Society, but I am now equally frank in saying that I advocate it, and do recommend it to all slaveholders and others as the only way to get the blacks removed from us. This much you can say. I enclose a letter from Governor Russell, and had intended to give you a detailed account of our colony, but circumstances have prevented me. Be pleased to have my name put to the list of subscribers to the Colonization Society, as one of its warmest advocates.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
L. MAYO,
Captain U. S. frigate MACDONALD.

An Iron Revenue Cutter Launched.

The Iron Revenue Cutter, said to be the first iron vessel of any considerable magnitude ever built in America, was launched Saturday, 6th inst., in New York. The vessel is represented as exceedingly beautiful, constructed entirely of iron, the plates being 7 feet long, by 26 inches wide, and 3-8 of an inch thick. She is 150 feet long, 24 feet beam, 11 feet hold, and measures 350 tons. The weight of the iron used is 160 or 170 tons.

Later from Hayti.

Captain Robinson, who arrived on the 7th inst. in New York, says that the whole Island of Hayti is in a state of disaffection; in the Spanish part especially, the malcontents muster strong. The city of St. Domingo, is their stronghold. The partition shown by President Villerie, it is said, has aggravated the evil.

The Texas Treaty.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, under date of April 6th, writes that it is rumored very confidently by those who know best, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas has been concluded and was to be sent in, the beginning of the following week.

Mr. Tyler and the Presidency.

It is confidently said in some quarters that Mr. Tyler intends running for the Presidency, grounding his claim to that office, on his adjustment of the Oregon question, and the annexation of Texas.

General Morgan Lewis.

One of the survivors of the Revolutionary era, formerly Governor of New York, died on the 7th inst. in New York city, aged 90 years.

Burglar Arrested.

The burglar who last September broke into the watch and jewelry store of the Messrs. Rockwell, under the Astor House, New York, and robbed it of \$15,000 worth of valuables, has lately been arrested and committed. His name is William Hoppy alias Hetford—alias Abraham.

Election in Connecticut.

The full returns of the Connecticut election show, for R. S. Baldwin, 29,556; for Cleveland, 28,396; for Gillette, 1909. Baldwin lacks 750 votes of an election by the people.

98 Whigs, and 60 Democratic Representatives are chosen. A second trial is to be made for the election of thirteen Representatives. The Senate is composed of 15 Whigs, and 6 Democrats.

WOOL.
MILLER & McCULLOUGH. Wholesale
 Grocers & Commission Merchants, Main Street
 Cincinnati, will continue to pay the highest market price
 in cash, throughout the year for every description
 of
Wool.
 Those who may have the article for sale, will do well
 to call upon them before disposing of it elsewhere
 Feb 14 d&wtf